

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII. NO. 38

HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1908.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2977.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. R. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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DOZEN AND ONE

The Brief Articles Making Up
Peace Treaty.

THREE ACCEPTED BY PARTIES

Relinquishment of Cuba—Cessions
Made—Sad Day for Spain.
Spanish Comment.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The sixteenth, and
from the Spanish standpoint, the sad-
dest meeting of the Peace Commission-
ers was held today. The treaty, as
sketched by Secretaries Moore and
Ojeda, was under discussion. Several
clauses were read and discussed, but
the discussion was chiefly regarding
forms of expression. There were thir-
teen articles laid before the two com-
missions, covering the following
points:

- 1.—The relinquishment of sovereignty
over and claim of title to Cuba.
- 2.—The cession of Porto Rico and
other Spanish possessions in the West
Indies, together with Guam, in the
Ladrones.
- 3.—The cession of the Philippines.
- 4.—The terms of the evacuation of
the Philippines.
- 5.—The pledge of the United States
to preserve order in the Philippines
pending the ratification of the treaty.
- 6.—The release of military prisoners
mutually.
- 7.—The cession by Spain of the island
of Kuhae, or Strong Island, in the
Carolines.
- 8.—The mutual relinquishment of inden-
nity claims.
- 9.—The religious freedom of the Car-
olines, assuring the rights of Ameri-
can missionaries there.
- 10.—Cable landing rights at points
within the Spanish jurisdiction.
- 11.—The release by Spain of political
prisoners for offenses in Cuba and the
Philippines.
- 12.—The pledge of the United States
to inaugurate in the Philippines an
"open door" policy and to guarantee
the same to Spain for at least twelve
years.
- 13.—A revival of the treaties broken
by the war.

The first three articles were mutu-
ally agreed upon today, as was also the
article embodying the terms of the
evacuation of the Philippines, which
will be practically the same as in the
evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico.

The mutual release of military pris-
oners was agreed upon, Spain liberat-
ing the rebel prisoners and the United
States liberating the Manila garrison
and the Spaniards held by Aguinaldo.

The political prisoners to be released
by Spain are such as are now in exile
at Ceuta, in Morocco or at other Span-
ish penal settlements.

Daily sessions will be held here and
it is now believed that the work will
be possibly concluded this week, al-
though so early a termination is not
probable.

The foregoing list of subjects under
consideration does not show the pre-
cise order in which the articles were
laid before the Spanish Commissioners
today, and in fact only eight of the
thirteen articles were discussed. Four
points arose about which the Spaniards
desired to consult Madrid, and two up-
on which the Americans will consult
with Washington.

After the session and the departure
of the Spanish Commissioners, the
Americans remained in the conference
chamber for an hour in executive ses-
sion.

The Spanish and American Commis-
sioners both express a desire to con-
clude the business in hand as quickly
as possible. Today's meeting lasted
three and one-half hours. It was de-
cided to meet again tomorrow, and the
envoys mutually expressed a wish to
meet every day until the work of the
commission is finished. The American
Commissioners say they will probably
sail for home on December 10th.

Senor Adarzuza, former Minister of
the Colonies, the most outspoken of the
Spanish Commissioners, said this even-
ing:

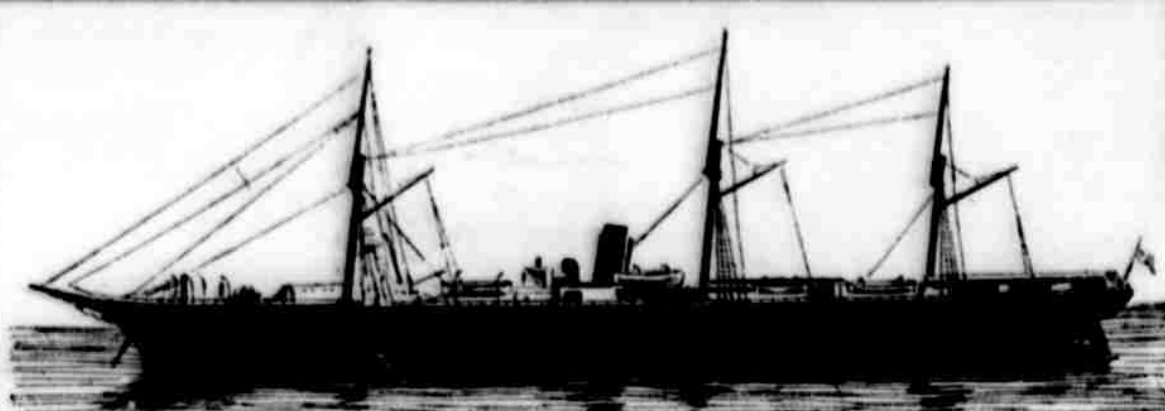
One result of the hard terms im-
posed upon us by the United States is
that we shall have to make new finan-
cial arrangements.

Our treaty has not been generous,
but we had to accept the situation.

History will condemn the action of
the United States. The Mohammedan
inhabitants and other turbulent char-
acters will show the Americans that
the Philippines are not easily gov-
erned.

You may add to the intrinsic diffi-
culties of governing the Philippines
the extrinsic question of the "open
door," which is now wide open, and
the necessity of accommodating the
American Constitution to the new
order of things.

We do not fear serious trouble from
the Carlists. They are not sufficiently
numerous and have not the where-
withal to wage war.



BRITISH-AMERICAN LINER GARONNE L.
(Photograph Taken at Seattle for the Advertiser.)

FORM OF RULE

Forecast on the Enabling
Act for Hawaii.

Territorial Method of Government
Work of Commission at
Washington.

NEW YORK, November 29.—A spe-
cial to the Sun from Washington says:
Hawaii will become a full-fledged ter-
ritory of the United States on July 4,
1899, if Congress follows the recommen-
dation of the Legislative Commission.
The Congressional members of that
body, Senators Cullum and Morgan and
Representative Hitt, with Justice Frear
of the Hawaiian Supreme Court, who,
with President Dole, represented the
Islands on the Commission, have been
meeting in a semi-formal manner at
the Capitol, putting the finishing
touches upon their report. Their con-
clusions will be embodied in a bill es-
tablishing a territorial form of govern-
ment for the Islands, with a delegate
in Congress, a local Legislature and
other features of a territorial organi-
zation such as have pertained to those
in the United States.

The laws of this country generally
will apply to the new territory, but
there may be an exception so far as
the navigation laws apply to coastwise
trade. Traffic between the Islands and
the mainland may not at present be
construed to be coastwise traffic, and
be restricted to American and Hawai-
ian ships.

The suffrage franchise will not be ex-
tended to the Japanese and Chinese
contract laborers on the Islands, but
Portuguese who declare their intention
of becoming citizens will be permitted,
with other citizens, to vote for mem-
bers of the Legislature.

The settlement of the date upon
which the laws should go into effect
was one of the difficult things the Com-
missioners had to decide. Great pres-
sure was brought to bear upon the
members while in Honolulu and since
their return home, first, to make many
exceptions in applying the laws of the
United States to the Islands, and later
to postpone the date, some arguing for
a year or more of inaction. But the
Commissioners believed it was neither
necessary nor expedient to delay un-
duly the date, and, acting upon the as-
sumption that their bill will become a
law before Congress adjourns in March,
they decided that there would be great
appropriateness in Hawaii celebrating
the anniversary of the establishment of
the nation by becoming a part of it.

Special Delegate Kinney.

W. A. Kinney, the well-known and
successful attorney, is to be entrusted
with an important mission to Wash-
ington. He is soon to proceed to the
capital of the country as the special
agent of the Planters' Association. The
sugar interest of these Islands believe
that it should have its own counsel at
Washington, while Congress is in ses-
sion, and under pressure Mr. Kinney
has accepted the engagement. He will
leave for the Coast at an early date.
Mr. Kinney does not go as a lobbyist or
secret service man, but as the repre-
sentative of the great industry which
is the life of the land.

Iron Works Men.

The committee of native Hawaiian
employees of the Honolulu Iron Works
has handed to Manager Hedemann a
reply to their report made to the men
after the conference of a few days ago
over the petition for the continuance
of the custom of permitting the draw-
ing of money between the fortnightly
pay days. The men most heartily thank
the management for its consideration
in postponing the enforcement of the

new rule and say in conclusion that
they will be more grateful if the works
will only consent to let the matter of
getting money on "off Saturdays" go on
in the old way. There is not a word
about wages in the letter.

New Kauai Plantation.

There is to be on the Island of Kauai
a new plantation, that is expected to
become a 15,000-ton proposition. E. F.
Dillingham is now on Kauai with the
chief engineer of the Oahu railway, Mr.
Kleugel, looking over the lands. The
new estate will include the present
Elele plantation, which is a small af-
fair and the adjoining McBryde lands.

DISASTER ON THE
ATLANTIC COAST.

Side Wheel Packet and Over 100
Lives Lost in a Storm.

NEW YORK, November 29.—A spe-
cial to the Sun from Boston says: The
Portland Steam Packet Company's
sidewheel steamship Portland, which
left Boston Saturday night for Port-
land, went down with all on board in
the storm early Sunday morning off
the extreme end of Cape Cod. She car-
ried about ninety passengers and a crew
of forty.

The schooner Maud S. Ward, which
reached Portland this morning, sighted
the Portland about 9 o'clock Saturday
night off Thatcher's end, thirty miles
from Boston. She was headed for Port-
land, and was making little progress
against the head winds. During the
night the Portland was driven out of
her course southward across Massachu-
setts bay. She went down off Truro
bar, where many a good ship has found-
ered. There eighteen vessels were
wrecked in a single night some years
ago.

Julius Hoting Dead.

A cablegram from Bremen forwarded
from San Francisco to Mr. F. A. Schae-
fer and received yesterday, contains
the sorrowing intelligence that Julius
Hoting died December 1st in Bremen.
Mr. Hoting was known here as a mem-
ber of the firm of F. A. Schaefer &
Company, and was recognized not only
as a business man of the highest integ-
rity, but as well as a man of the first
worth. His wife was Miss Mary Wieke
of Honolulu and there were two chil-
dren. Mr. Hoting retired from busi-
ness a year ago to go to Germany to
live. His health had been failing for
some time. He was a middle-aged man.
Mr. Hoting leaves a fortune.

WEST INDIES SUGAR.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Daily Mail
this morning makes the following an-
nouncement: "We are able to state
that on the invitation of the Secretary
of State for the Colonies, Hon. Joseph
Chamberlain, some English capitalists
have indicated their readiness to en-
deavor to revive the sugar industry in
the West Indies if bounties are abol-
ished. Sir Thomas Lipton is prepared
to spend 1,000,000 pounds sterling, and
it is probable that some arrangement
will be arrived at."

MANILA REBELS.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—An official dis-
patch from Gen. Rios, Governor of the
Vizcaya Islands, reports that the Span-
ish troops at Iloilo have made a suc-
cessful sortie, inflicting heavy losses
upon the insurgents.

The spreading of the insurgent
movement, the dispatch says, is not
directed against the Spaniards, but
against the Americans. Premier Sa-
gasta denies the report that Gen. Rios
is negotiating for a surrender to the
insurgents.

DREYFUS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Paris cor-
respondent of the Daily News, Mrs. Emily
Crawford, predicts that the Court of
Cassation will declare the Dreyfus trial
regular and Dreyfus innocent. In her
opinion, the court would not interfere
in the Picquart affair.

DEWEY SAYS O K

Vindication of Commander
Whiting Approved.

News Given Out By the Navy De-
partment—Was no Delay at
Honolulu.

NEW YORK, November 30.—A San
special from Washington says: The
Navy Department has never made pub-
lic the report of the court of inquiry
which met at Manila to determine the
cause of the delay of the monitor Mo-
nadnock at Honolulu on her way from
San Francisco to join Dewey's fleet,
and Captain W. H. Whiting, the Mo-
nadnock's commander, feels aggrieved
that the findings of the court, which
exonerated him from all blame, have
been held back. It was intimated at
the time that Captain Whiting remained
longer than was necessary at Honolulu
because it was the former home of his
wife, who was Miss Etta Afong.

At the Navy Department today it was
explained that the report of the court
had been withheld because there was
nothing about it to show that it had
been approved by Admiral Dewey, who
ordered the inquiry. The department
rabled to the admiral to forward his
indorsement and a few days ago receiv-
ed a letter from him, saying that he had
sent a communication some time ago
concurring in the exoneration of Cap-
tain Whiting. This communication has
not been received at the Navy Depart-
ment, but the department has decided
to waive formality, and will give the
report to the press, so that the fact of
Captain Whiting's official acquittal
may be given as wide a circulation as
the stories that he took his time about
leaving Honolulu.

SAYS NO COMBINE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—H. O.
Havenmeyer, president of the
American Sugar Refining Com-
pany, said today that there was
no truth in the story of an at-
tempt to consolidate the Ameri-
can Sugar Refining Company
with the Arbuckle, Doscher and
other independent refineries,
and the Glucose Sugar Company
of Chicago, so far as his com-
pany was concerned.

REGULARS FOR MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Rumors
have been in circulation for many
days that the War Department con-
templates the sending of a large force
of regulars to the Philippines. Ac-
cording to the officers at the headquar-
ters of the Department of California
the only official ground on which a
statement of such movements can be
based is a telegraphic order from
Washington, received some days ago
by Depot Quartermaster Long, direct-
ing him to provide supplies of clothing
and shelter for 5,000 troops in tropical
regions.

SAGASTA ALARMED.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Biarritz cor-
respondent of the Daily Mail says:
Senor Sagasta, who has hitherto been
skeptical on the point, now admits that
Carlistism is the greatest existing danger
in Spain. The authorities are serious-
ly alarmed at the indication of an im-
minent rising. The Carlist plans have
been elaborately devised, even to the
extent of appointing a Governor of
Madrid.

SPAIN WILL PAY.

LONDON, November 30.—The Mad-
rid correspondent of the Daily Mail
says: Senor Sagasta asserts that if the
United States insists upon Spain paying
the Cuban and Philippine debts, she
will honor her signature to the extent
of her resources and that the Govern-
ment will not refuse to accept this
burden.

TOURISTS ARE IN

S. S. Garrone Brings an Exer-
sion Party.

PASSENGERS ENJOY THE TRIP

Good Passage—A Visit to Hilo—To
Be Here a Week—Personals
on Those Aboard.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

With seventy and odd tourists on
board the long-looked-for British-Ameri-
ca liner Garrone docked at Pacific
Mall wharf at 5 o'clock yesterday af-
ternoon from Seattle, thirteen days,
via Hilo, twenty hours.

The Garrone arrived at Hilo last
Saturday morning and all the passen-
gers went to the volcano to stay over
Sunday. The Garrone sailed from Hilo
at 6 o'clock Monday evening and had
a pleasant trip down, though some of
the excursionists were looking askance
at the rain and mud which our weather
prophet had provided. Hacks and
wagons provided by the Hawaiian
Hotel were in waiting for the Garrone
and for the next week the passengers
will enjoy the scenes in and around
this island.

The following passengers are on
board:

- Mrs. W. E. Haskett and son, Minne-
sota.
C. J. Blanchard, journalist, and wife,
Minnesota.
I. A. Nodden, wife and daughter,
Washington.
Mrs. Rose Loince, Washington.
Harry Wilkinson, Washington.
Frank Waterhouse, Washington.
A. J. Storm, civil engineer, New
York.
Chas. E. Regell, clerk, Ohio.
Thos. White, stonemason, Montana.
B. M. Chapman, farmer, Washington.
R. Haysatt, cook, Washington.
M. Foy, lineman, Washington.
Geo. Clark, farmer, Washington.
I. Stour, baker, Washington.
Chas. Schilling, merchant, Oregon.
L. F. Russell, clerk, Washington.
F. W. Bosworth, druggist, and wife,
Washington.
E. A. Kemp, banker, and wife, Min-
nesota.
Miss H. Evans, Minnesota.
Miss G. Clark, Nebraska.
John P. Amy, broker, Washington.
Elma Safe and wife, Washington.
G. H. Taylor, journalist, Washing-
ton.
P. L. Ruse, broker, Washington.
K. Bottomley, seaman, Washington.
G. Taylor, seaman, Washington.
Mrs. J. C. Hayden, Washington.
W. Black, banker, Washington.
A. O. Greenath, carpenter, Seattle.
F. W. Smith, broker, Portland.
W. A. Usher, broker, Seattle.
Clyde Usher, broker, Seattle.
F. J. Church, civil engineer, Ta-
coma.
Chas. Bessemer, journalist, Walla
Walla.
H. Johnston, merchant, and wife and
two children, Seattle.
Mrs. W. Maloy, Seattle.
A. J. Snook and wife, Puyallup,
Wash.
Mrs. A. T. Wolfe, modiste, Spokane.
Rev. J. Cairns, clergyman, and wife,
Snohomish, Wash.
Mrs. M. Munns and son, Snohomish.
L. Todd, butcher, and wife, Seattle.
E. H. Penslee, merchant, Seattle.
E. Myers, druggist, Montana.
C. A. Harrison, steward, Seattle.
Capt. E. J. Rathbone and family,
Seattle.
Fred Lee, Jr., clerk, Seattle.
Henry Drinn, miner, Dawson, N.
W. T.
W. J. Orden, manufacturer, Chicago.
Thos. Gill, architect, and wife, New
Whateam, Wash.
F. N. Dixon, lumberman, Minnesota.
C. L. Stewart, lumberman, Minne-
sota.
T. S. Sandring, cashier, Iowa.
Mrs. R. S. Clough, Chicago.
Miss M. A. Strong, Chicago.
Miss E. W. Brown, Kansas.
Mrs. R. H. Bennett, Minnesota.
Mrs. G. Barker, Seattle.
Judge K. M. Jackson, attorney,
Alaska.
G. Barker, Alaska.
A. A. Barries, clergyman, Tacoma.
Judge M. G. Barney, attorney, Wash-
ington.
F. W. Hankey, attorney, Washing-
ton.
Rev. H. W. Kuhns, D. D., clergyman,
Nebraska.
A. J. Snook has been superintendent
of the schools of Washington and
comes to Honolulu with the intention
of locating with his family. Mr. Snook
is an invalid.
Chas. Bosserer is a capitalist who
has been here on a previous trip from
the South.
C. A. Harrison is port steward of the
British-America line in Seattle.
Capt. E. J. Rathbone has had charge
of the steamship department of the
Union Pacific railroad.
Thomas Gill, who is on board with
his bride on their honeymoon tour, is

A leading young architect from the island country.

F. N. Dixon, C. L. Stewart, T. A. Shandring, Mrs. H. R. Cough, Miss M. A. Brown, Miss E. W. Brown, Mrs. H. H. Brown and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hinchard represent the Minnesota Times.

H. M. Jackson was district judge of Alaska, formerly of Texas, and may locate here as an attorney.

E. A. Kemp is a prominent banker in Minnesota.

J. A. Nadeau is general freight and passenger agent of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Frank Waterhouse, the promoter and general manager of the British-American line, is the head of a corporation bearing his name in Seattle. Upon his return to Seattle he will leave for England to purchase two sixteen-knot steamers, which, with the Garonne, will run to Australia from Papea Sound.

Sixteen came to locate.

Four are missionaries.

There are six brokers, two civil engineers, 4 journalists, one modiste, two butchers, one druggist, two architects, and the rest are bankers, merchants, clerks, manufacturers, seamen, bakers, farmers and engaged in transportation.

Of the above fifty-four are tourists who will probably return on the Garonne and sixteen propose to locate in Honolulu.

Purser J. C. Hayden, of the Garonne, is accompanied by his bride, a young lady of Southern Indiana, whom that courteous gentleman met during his trip home to Massachusetts last summer.

The following are the officers of the Garonne: Captain, C. G. Conradi; first officer, C. D. Nervatos; second officer, C. Worley; third officer, C. V. Mannen; fourth officer, H. Findley; chief engineer, Jas. Richardson; second assistant, R. Makendrick; third assistant, H. Patten; fourth assistant, W. Miller; fifth assistant, E. Schulbert; surgeon, H. J. Philpot; purser, J. C. Hayden; steward, G. J. Koters; freight clerk, O. S. Sprague, and a crew of ninety men.

The Garonne is 382 feet in length, 42 feet beam, 2,485 net and 3,691 gross tons burthen, 559 horsepower and has a speed of thirteen knots.

The Garonne was built by the Robert Napier shipbuilding company and was a creek liner for the Orient Navigation Company. It is reported that the steamer, up to 1887, had made the quickest trip through the Suez canal, had taken the first oranges in cold storage from Australia to England and was the first steamer to carry the mail from England to King George's Sound. It is said the ex-Empress Eugenie once selected the Garonne to take her from London to Naples. The Garonne is a fine sea boat and at one time would accommodate 150 first class, 100 second class and 600 steerage passengers.

LI HUNG ON SALARY.

Inquires of Mr. Dole—Comment on Governorship Income.

Mr. C. J. Hutchins, the insurance man residing here, tells this account of a recent interview with Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman. During the conversation, the matter of the Hawaiian Islands was discussed. The great Chinaman asked: "Who is king now?" The reply was: "There is no king. Mr. Dole is President of the Republic, but it is annexed to the United States." "Tell me about Dole," said the Chinaman. Mr. Hutchins described his physical appearance, his height, his beard. "How much salary does he get?" The amount was stated. "Will he be governor?" "No one can tell," was the reply. "It depends upon President McKinley." "How much do governors get?" asked the statesman. "In some territories they pay only \$2500 a year," was the reply. The statesman laughed. "Only \$2500 a year!" he exclaimed, "why not? Mr. Dole is not enough to take care of Mr. Dole's beard. Taking care of my finger nails costs more than that."

MABEL LOOMIS TODD.

Lady Known Here Interested in Big Lawsuit.

AMHERST (Mass.), November 22.—Word was received here today that the Massachusetts Supreme Court has sustained the decision of the lower court in the suit brought by Miss Lavinia N. Dickinson against Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, wife of Professor David H. Todd of Amherst College, overruling Mrs. Todd's appeal. The court orders that she reconvey to Miss Dickinson real estate which, it is held, was obtained by fraudulent means.

This is the end of a long and bitter legal fight which has long divided Amherst into two warring camps, all the parties in the case living here. Professor and Mrs. Todd's home, the deeds of which were in Mrs. Todd's name, stood next to a vacant lot which was owned by Miss Dickinson. Miss Dickinson intended to build a house on this lot, and the Todds objected so strenuously that she promised not to build. One day, Miss Dickinson says, she invited Mrs. Todd to her house to talk the matter over. Mrs. Todd gave her a paper to sign, leading her to believe that it was a promise not to build the house. Later she discovered that it was a deed transferring the lot to Mrs. Todd.

Mrs. Todd's defence was that Miss Dickinson was fully aware of the character of the paper when she signed it, and that in payment Mrs. Todd was to help Miss Dickinson in some literary work. Miss Dickinson promptly brought suit for the return of the property. Professor Todd is a well-known astronomer, and he and his wife made the noted trip to Japan on board the

yacht Cornet last year to view a solar eclipse. Mrs. Todd located and wrote about the journey. Miss Dickinson's sister was Emily Dickinson, the poet.

REV. DR. ABBOTT RESIGNS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Rev. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, tendered his resignation to the congregation this morning. His action, which was unexpected, came at the end of the sermon and created a sensation. He read a statement saying that his health was failing and that he left the pastorate to take up the pen in literary work.

At a meeting of the congregation Thomas G. Shearman paid a handsome tribute to Abbott and his work in the church since he succeeded Henry Ward Beecher ten years ago. No action was taken as to a successor and it will be some time before one is chosen. Abbott, in addition to literary and editorial work will travel and lecture.

SECOND LOT GONE

Detachment of New Yorkers Depart by Alameda.

But Slight Delay in Getting Away. Plenty of Music—The O'Neill and Rankin Troupe.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Captain Berger's band played over every "farewell" piece a dozen times before the lines were finally cast off at the Oceanic dock, by the Mariposa for San Francisco, sailing at 8 o'clock last night as scheduled, but at 9 o'clock last night, but the hundreds of soldiers with their baggage, say twenty odd tons, and other delays made it a wonder indeed that Wharfinger Fred Whitely could have accomplished what he did in getting the Colonial liner away in such good and short order.

The Alameda had been called at Sydney and was quite prepared for the 300 and odd boys who were to board her here. Steward Clark had plenty of time to prepare and the banks were already arranged to put aboard when she docked yesterday morning.

Companies C, E, F and G of the First New York Regiment and a number of others, were booked and they marched in from Waiatae in the morning and the big army wagons were hauling baggage Wednesday night and all day yesterday from there. Colonel Ruhlen superintended the transportation and made all arrangements nicely, he knows his business, which is more than —. But anyhow the New York boys and Nance O'Neill and the McKee Rankin troupe also were aboard and a big crowd on the dock to bid them all good-bye last night. There were convenient piles of freight with snug little corners, where the Honolulu belle could bid her sweetheart from the Hudson a quiet good-bye. It was a surprise to see how many of the citizens and their families were on close and familiar terms with these men who have been on the islands such a short time. A number of the volunteers announced their intention of returning to the islands when they are mustered out. No greater proof of the aloha which the people bore to private soldiers who left could there have been than an incident which occurred just as the Alameda was leaving the wharf. The gang plank was hauled up and although stowaways were expected just the kind that came down the steps were a surprise to the crowd. For a bevy of young ladies who had been on board came tearfully down and then the big liner's whistle blew for the last time, every hat came off and the stirring sound "Star Spangled Banner" came forth from the band. Cheer after cheer came from the brave lads; perched upon the rails and the ship's boats, they waved good-byes and Wela Ka Hoo's to the crowd ashore. "Hot Time in the Old Town" and then "Hawaii Pono!" and by that time the Alameda was out in the stream.

Then the crowd wandered home, pulled itself together for the next farewell—and final—to the remaining Companies K, M and H of the New York Regiment, which sail by the troopship Scandia next Saturday. The Scandia will "pau" the New Yorkers, Chaplain Schwartz and the sick people in the hospitals will be the only ones to stay, and they will go as soon as the invalids can be moved. Then the regulars will come and have a garrison here.

But four officers accompanied the soldiers. They were Major Emmett, Captain Ferguson and Lieutenant Woods and Martin.

With the troops went the remainder of the regimental headquarters records in charge of Sergeant-Major Wright.

Thirty-five convalescents left on the steamer.

Several members of the departing companies were left behind on special duty at the military hospital as nurses. They will sail Sunday on the Scandia.

Mr. Kennedy, the Annapolis newspaper man and first lieutenant of a Montana company, is ill aboard the Scandia, returning to his home. Lieut. Kennedy is a prominent business man and politician of his State.

FROM THE PULPIT

Greater New York Pastors on the Live Issue.

MAJORITY ARE FOR EXPANSION

Rev. Robert S. McArthur—Rev. Lyman Abbott—Rev. Parkhurst in position.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Imperialism and expansion were the themes in every prominent pulpit in Greater New York today. The majority were for expansion, but a few were against. Prominent among the latter was Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst.

At Calvary Baptist Church Rev. Robert S. McArthur said: "Expansion has been the fixed policy of the nation since its birth. The thirteen organized states were not long satisfied with their limits. They insisted on the acquisition of additional territory. First, they acquired the great Northwest Territory, consisting of the present States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. The acquisition of this territory was the foundation of our present greatness. What would this country have been without it? But were they satisfied with this? Certainly not. The acquired by purchase from France in 1803 the great territory of Louisiana, and on December 26th of that year our flag was raised in New Orleans.

"Think of the heroism of that day, when the men of the nation dared to take upon themselves such responsibilities. If it had not been for that I should be speaking to you today in the French language, and that would be the language of your children. Wolfe's victory at Quebec and the Louisiana purchase decided that this country was to be an English-speaking republic, dominated by the Protestant instead of the Catholic religion. When I think of this I am amazed at the cowardice of some Americans who hesitate now at the acquisitions of such comparatively insignificant territories."

At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, Rev. Lyman Abbott said: "If the opportunity and capability of rendering a great service to the world are offered then it becomes a duty to perform that service. A great opportunity is presented this Nation at this time in the new relations it sustains to the other nations of the world, and particularly to Cuba and the Philippines. The war was fought and the results involve us in new obligations which we are bound to face. We have destroyed the government which existed in Cuba and the Philippines, and now it is our duty to see that another government is established in its place."

Dr. Abbott said a certain Congressman had declared recently that the United States should abandon the Philippines, and mind its own business. The preacher's comment on this was that it did not seem possible that there was a man who could entertain such views in this enlightened age.

Rev. Lindsay Parker, speaking at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, said: "Never in the history of the world was there a more wonderful campaign than that which places America today in the opening gates of God-designed expansion and advance. Our losses were insignificant. Our most notable and splendid victories were at most bloodless. God hath done great things for us."

At the Scotch Presbyterian Church Rev. David J. Wylie said: "As Columbus opened a new world to Europe, so Dewey has opened a new world to America and the American flag will soon be flying in the Philippines and Porto Rico, over thousands of schoolhouses in which dusky lads and lasses will receive the blessings of an advanced education and religion."

Among other things Parkhurst said: "The verdict of history (in regard to the cause of our war with Spain) will probably be: 'Passion, piety, politics.' How we should have come out if we had taken, as the boys say, one of our own size, cannot easily be asserted. 'I am not arguing that George Washington was anything other than the dearest old boy, incapacitated by limitations of experience and endowment for forecasting our national necessities in generations to come.'

"Did Dewey's guns, that knocked the Spanish fleet to pieces, blow up all the Declaration of Independence?"

"Having started out a hundred years ago with the idea that we were going to discipline the world by the tuition of our intelligence and our morality, we drop from our high pedestal and enter the lists on the basis of our scientific brutality and establish a big standing army and create a navy."

"When a man takes what is not his own we ordinarily call it stealing. We wish we could have a ringing word from the President on this matter. We are some of us tired of seeing him put his ear to the ground in order to catch the reverberations that roll in from the Wild West."

"I would rather be a Malay subject to Spain than an American Indian subject to the Indian Bureau."

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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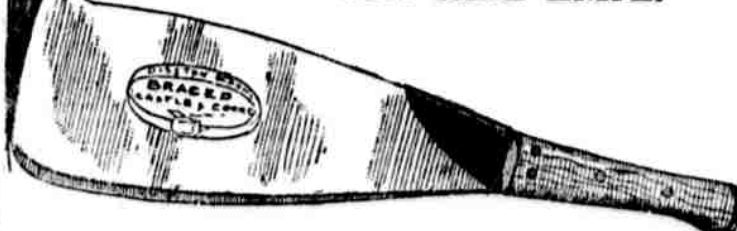


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Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE. 1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

"JACK" HOME ILL

Private Miller of Second Oregon
is an invalid.]

WAS SERGEANT IN "E"

How the Hawaiian Boys Are Doing.
Were to Be Dependence Upon.
Col. L. M. Johnson.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"Jack" Miller, who was a sergeant in E Company, of the N. G. H., returned from Manila by the Scandia yesterday. He has been away exactly six months. Miller enlisted here in the Second Oregon Regiment. "Jack" was a man in perfect health when he left here, but is now a gaunt figure. Before he came to the islands, early in 1894, he had been a miner in the United States and had undergone many hardships. The service in Manila was too much for him. He says he is much better than when he received his discharge for disability, but even now is a veritable walking shadow to what he was in the fore part of this year, when he was the alert and quick moving sergeant of Capt. Arthur Coyne's company of the Hawaiian National Guard. Miller said he was delighted to be back in Honolulu. He will remain here, though he believes there are fine chances in the Philippines for men who get started right and have some means.

The climate of the Philippines is "just up" by Miller thus: A civilian who dresses for the climate and who provides himself with proper food, will be as healthy as in Honolulu or the States. A soldier has his regulation clothing and his food specified, is under discipline, frequently does not get half of what he is entitled to, is exposed in all kinds of weather and the chances are that he will become ill at some time during his service. The sun is very hot. Drilling, even in the early hours of the morning, is extremely trying. The rain comes down in torrents. On a tour of duty for two hours a man can get wet to the skin and dried out by the sun several times.

Gen. Anderson, according to Miller, held the Second Oregon in the background. It came about by Col. Summers, of the Oregon regiment, moving his command from a tidewater shed to another building. This was reported by some officious person before Col. Summers could send his own report and the result was a stormy interview between Anderson and Summers and had feeling right along.

Miller says that everything is slow and old in Manila. On some of the sugar estates they actually use horses to stamp the juice out of the cane. Miller declares that the Philippines can supply the world with sugar, indigo and hemp. He says a lot of the old buildings and the ancient city wall should be razed, the streets cleaned and a sewerage system established. It is the idea of Miller that all this should be done under military rule.

Aguinaldo, Miller asserts, has as his total for claims of every kind about seventy-five men like himself. Their Congress, with its high-sounding doings, amounts to nothing at all. Of all the Filipinos only about 2,000 can read and write. Some of them might be used as soldiers by Uncle Sam as the natives are used by the English in India. The Chinese are the small traders of Manila. The Spanish language is universal there. The officers of the Spanish army are fine fellows, but the men don't care whether their side wins or loses. Miller says that in any of the three sorties that were made against the American forces on nights of the first week in August, the Spanish might have won if they had been real fighters.

The former sergeant of E. N. G. H., says it seemed as if when a line of fier who was conspicuously incompetent was found, he was given a fat billet in the commissary or quartermaster department. Miller saw some beef rot on the beach because the officers did not have sense enough to get it to men starving for it. "The absolute truth is," said Miller, "that they nearly starved us to death." Miller continued that all the men bore themselves magnificently. It was nothing for men to be from twenty-four to forty-eight hours in water up to their waists, with Mauser bullets flying about and shells bursting over their heads.

Miller says that one discouraging thing was that even when the men had money they could not get the food they wanted in the country. He thinks that a number of American restaurants would make their owners rich in a very short time in Manila. The saloon business pays well in Manila.

Americans and Englishmen in Manila are great friends, but the Germans and the Americans do not appear to be cordial in their relations. Most of the volunteer army men down there want to get back to their homes.

When the Scandia left, Harry Murray, of Honolulu, a member of the First Nebraska, had been quite ill in the hospital, but was convalescent and able to be about a few hours each day. Young Murray has made himself well liked everywhere.

Spencer Lane, who was a member of E Company, N. G. H., is clerk at the headquarters of Col. Smith, of the First California, and Col. Smith has recommended Lane for a commission. Miller asserts that Lane should be promoted if no other military man in Manila is given recognition. In one of the night attacks Lane took hold of a regular mob of 300 or 400 officers and men and straightened the crowd out into a command and was in charge of them all night, saving many lines and perhaps the army itself.

On one occasion in the trenches there was a call for volunteers and "Shell" Lubock, Cook and Faneuf, all formerly of the N. G. H., were the first

to leave the protection of the trenches and go over after the Spaniards. Officers often said to companions to be quick in their firing to the Spanish lands below.

Young Thompson, who was in Company H here and who was in the employ of the Cuban railway, has given a good account of himself. Ferrine, who joined the regular cavalry, has been made a troop clerk. Scherhorn was recognized as an Al man, but has had the misfortune to be greatly weakened by fever. Barker and Watson, of the old Sharpshooters here, are looked upon as seasoned veterans.

Miller brings the report that L. M. Johnson, well known here and at one time sergeant major of the First Regiment, N. G. H., is in serious trouble. Johnson, who was chief of staff and ordinance officer for Aguinaldo, left the insurgents a short time before Manila was occupied by the Americans, but returned to their camp after the armistice was declared. Johnson is charged with being a party to the importation of arms reported by Smith, and it is said that he is to be court-martialed.

To Miller the precious recollection of his six months away from Honolulu is that he had the honor of an interview with Admiral Dewey. On post one day the Honolulu man was accompanied by the naval hero and the pair had quite a chat. On learning that Miller was from Honolulu, Admiral Dewey spoke pleasantly of having visited the port and of being interested in the islands. He further complimented Miller on the fact that so many men of Hawaii had joined the United States forces and had shown signal ability.

FRANCE IN THE PACIFIC.

SYDNEY (N. S. W.), November 25.—The French Government has decided to make Noumea, capital of the French colony of New Caledonia, its naval headquarters in the Pacific. A large dock and naval works will be constructed there.

HELPLESS ON THE SHOALS.

A great steamship, feeling her way in a fog, ran upon a low mud bank and stuck fast, about twenty miles from her port. She had on board a valuable cargo and nearly three hundred passengers, most of whom were almost within sight of their homes. The tug came and tried vainly to pull her into deep water. The officers were as able navigators as there had ever been, but she was helpless, and it was dead low water. Only one thing could be done—to wait. A few hours later the Captain said to his passengers, "The tide is rising; we shall be off presently." Sixty minutes more and the ship floated. It was now noon. At two o'clock sharp the impatient voyagers stepped ashore. They might have been delayed longer save for the fact which the captain had announced in four words.

Perhaps this simple and not uncommon incident may contain a lesson for you and me. Suppose we draw a little comparison and see. The man who learns nothing from things at his elbow will only waste his time going to college.

Mr. William Jordan is grocer and postmaster at Bright Waltham, Wantage, Berks, where everybody knows him and believes in him. On December 7th, 1893, he wrote a letter to a friend, and by consent of both parties we print a part of it.

In the autumn of 1893, he says, "I had an attack of influenza. The effects of it lingered with me. I had no heart for anything. I was tired, languid, and weary. My appetite fell away, and what I did eat gave me a sense of tightness and fullness at the chest; my bowels were very constipated, and I suffered much from sick headache. Sharp pains often caught me between shoulders, and my breathing was very bad. I kept on with my work, but on account of my weakness, the task was doubly hard. For about four months I was like this, when one day the thought came to me to try a medicine that so many of my customers bought of me and spoke so highly of. I carried out this idea, and after I had taken one bottle of it I noticed this first of all—My appetite was better. I could eat; I relished my food; I got stronger. I took another bottle and was as well as ever. That is three years ago, and I haven't had a touch of illness since. (Signed) William Jordan."

One more letter—short and right straight to the point. Mr. William R. Saunders writes it. He is a newsagent and lives at Old Town, Watton-under-Lake, Gloucestershire. His letter is dated November 7th, 1893, just one month to a day earlier than Mr. Jordan's. That merely happens so, the two gentlemen having no knowledge of each other.

"In the spring of 1891," says Mr. Saunders, "I found myself out of sorts all unexpectedly. I couldn't fancy what had come over me. I was low, weak, and tired. I could eat hardly anything, and what I did eat gave me so much pain and distress that I came to dread sitting down to a meal. There were pains in my chest, sides and back, between the shoulder blades. Then I got so weak that my work was a sort of drag on my hands; and even when walking I was so short of breath I had to stop and rest here and there. I took medicines the doctor gave me, and pills, etc., that my friends recommended; but it was no use, they didn't help me. And all the time, month after month, I was getting weaker and weaker. At last I got a bottle of medicine from Bristol that had this effect at first. My appetite came back, and when I got through with the second bottle I was completely cured. (Signed) William R. Saunders."

Now for the lesson. You see what it is, of course, but let's have it in words. When the ship was fast on the shoal only one thing helped her—the rising tide.

When these two men were fast on the shoal of illness only one thing helped them—the rising appetite. With eating and digestion came strength and health, for the trouble was that universal destroyer and decelerator, indigestion and dyspepsia.

The tide rose to the full of the moon. The languid appetite is roused by medicine finally resorted to by both our correspondents—Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup.

WILL BE A CONTEST

Review of the Outlook at National Capital.

ACCEPTANCE OF PHILIPPINES

Sharp Battle in the Senate is Anticipated—Expansion Issue Extra Session.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), November 23.—The plans of the Administration for avoiding an extra session of both Houses of Congress next spring are gradually assuming a definite form. It is already apparent that the treaty of peace with Spain cannot be delivered to the Senate until late in December at the earliest possible date. It will then require some days for the completion of the conference now going on, will then require another week to put the treaty in proper language, inscribe it on parchment and secure the signatures of the Commissioners, and will then require ten days for the Commissioners of the United States to return with it to this country. These events cannot be consummated before the middle of December, and it is probable that the President will then require a few days for consultation with the Commissioners and the preparation of his message before sending the treaty to the Senate. It will hardly be possible to make much progress with the consideration of the treaty until after the holiday recess.

A vigorous fight will be made against retention of the Philippine Islands, and it will be difficult to secure the ratification of the treaty by the present Senate. The Administration is already preparing for this contingency. It will be ascertained during the debate in the Senate whether the treaty can be ratified. If ratification cannot be accomplished by the necessary vote of two-thirds, the Administration will probably prefer to lay the document aside rather than encounter an adverse vote.

An extra session of the new Senate will then be summoned for the consideration of the treaty. Favorable action is considered certain in the new Senate. The Republicans will then have fifty-four Senators, where they now have forty-four, and will need only six votes to make the necessary two-thirds. These can be obtained from the silver Republicans who supported Bryan and from a few Democrats who favor national expansion. It is anticipated that in the present Senate nearly all the Democrats will vote against the treaty and make more than a third of the Senate in opposition.

President McKinley believed during the summer that an extra session of both Houses of Congress would be required in the spring to provide for the government of Cuba and any territory which might fall to the United States as the result of the Spanish war. He does not believe that Congress will be ready so soon to legislate intelligently upon the many questions which will arise regarding the civil administration, internal and external taxation, and currency and banking. Congress can do practically nothing for any of the new dependencies until the treaty has been ratified. It cannot be assumed officially before that time that Congress has any authority over any of the islands taken from Spain except the authority derived from military occupation. It will, therefore, be impossible to proceed with legislation on a comprehensive scale at the coming session. The President appears to have learned a lesson from the results of Algerism in staff appointments. He is satisfied that a government administered by military officers will be more honest and efficient for a time than one made up of American civilians highly indorsed by Platt, Quay and Alger. If the earlier ratification of the treaty permits any legislation, provision may be made for imposing certain limits of civil law upon the exercise of military authority, but the graduates of West Point and Annapolis will be the representatives of the United States in the new dependencies rather than the graduates of New York and Philadelphia ward politics.

The plan which will be proposed to Congress for dealing with the dependencies will be the appointment of special commissions to study conditions in each important island and report in the autumn the best plan of government and fiscal administration. Provision for such commissions can be made in the annual appropriation bills, and careful selections made by the President after the adjournment of Congress. It is possible that a special session will be called in September or October to act upon these and other matters before the country is in the turmoil of a Presidential election. This is still an open question, in view of the many contingencies which may affect the decision of the President. One con-

**OUR INTERESTS IN CHINA.**

Edwin Hard Conger, United States Minister to China, will be assisted by the cruiser Baltimore and the gunboat Petrel in protecting American interests during the troublous times in the Flowery Kingdom. Owing to her draft the Baltimore will be unable to approach near to Peking, but the Petrel, being lighter, may go as far as Tientsin, which is 80 miles below Peking.

Agency which may call for early action by both Houses is the payment of compensation for the Philippines to the Spanish Government. There is money enough in the Treasury to make the payment in cash, and the President might feel justified in making it upon the ratification of the treaty by the Senate. The Constitution requires, however, that grants of money shall be approved by both Houses of Congress. It is possible that instructions will be sent to the American Commissioners at Paris to provide that this payment shall not be made until the autumn, pending the action of both Houses. The Spanish Government might be able to raise money upon the assignment of this claim against the United States. If European financiers were satisfied that the necessary vote of approval would be given by both Houses of Congress.

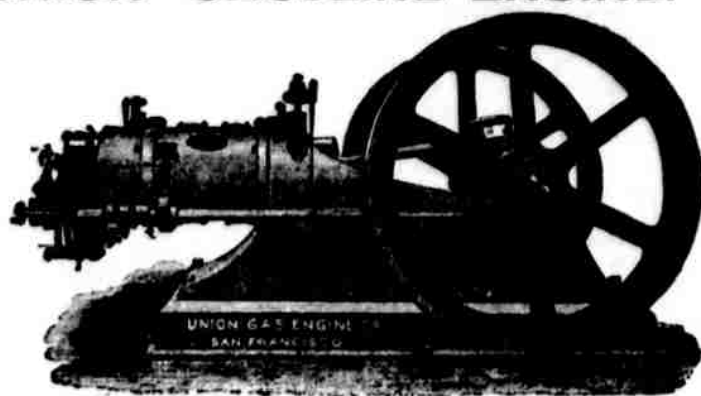
The President has not abandoned his desire to see changes made in the currency laws which will separate the fiscal operations of the Treasury from commercial banking and afford better credit facilities in thinly settled districts. If there is not an extra session of both Houses in the spring, he will probably give his sanction to the passage of a currency bill by the Senate at the special session. This will give the measure great prestige, and a special

session of both Houses in September or October would permit its passage at an early date. The advocates of such legislation would like to see it put upon the statute books in the spring, and still have hopes that events will take a shape which will require a special session of both Houses.

Officers Appointed.

These appointive officers of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, F. A. M., have been announced: Chaplain—Rev. Alex. Mackintosh. Senior Deacon—Fred Whitney. Junior Deacon—Fred Goudie. Stewards—K. B. Porter and C. Hall. Marshal—W. White. Tyler—H. Myhre.

Mr. Hardin Norris, clerk of the drug store of R. Shoemaker, Perry, Ill., says: "A man came into our store the other day and said: 'I want a bottle of that stuff that saves children's lives. I read in the News about it. The children may get sick when we can not get the doctor quick enough. It's the medicine you sell for croup.' He alluded to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and bought a bottle before he left the store. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I."

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which has been accorded our store is no secret to the majority of Honolulu's careful shoppers—it doesn't take long to popularize a department the way we do it. Heretofore if you wanted the best Furniture—with style and exclusiveness about it—you had to pay a fancy price—much more than was fair to you.

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As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware. For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Dauton Fancy, Wedgewood, (in white and blue, white and green.) Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

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W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

RULE OF HAWAII

Purpose of Congress to Give Good Government.

THE CONSTITUTION IS SILENT

Will There Be a Special Session of Congress?—Precedents—Supreme Court Opinion.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The question as to whether or not there will be a special session of Congress called immediately after the regular session, which expires on March 4th, is already being very seriously discussed and is considered with greater interest than almost any other question arising out of the very important new conditions which now confront the country.

Men who usually know what they are talking about say that there will be a special session, while other men equally well informed state very positively that there will not. The annexation of Hawaii has brought about a condition of affairs that is anomalous in the history of the United States. It is even more so than it would be at the annexation of the Philippines. The United States has heretofore had experience in a district form of government over uncivilized tribes at a distance from the main continent, but it has never yet attempted to govern a progressive people separated by a long stretch of water from the other States and Territories. The Hawaiian Islands have been well governed during the last four years and their people have shown themselves to be progressive. They desired annexation to the United States in order to be better governed than they were already. If the United States should fail to give them at least as good a government as they already had it would create a general discontent. It is realized, therefore, by all of the leading statesmen that the happy-go-lucky, haphazard way the United States has governed the district of Alaska must not be repeated in Hawaii. Unfortunately the Constitution is virtually silent upon the subject, the only clause which directly relates to it having been entirely ignored as the district of Columbia, which is the clause guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government. The United States Supreme Court has distinctly held that in this sense the word State includes the Territories. It is admitted on all hands that Alaska has not and never has had a Republican form of Government and the United States has signally failed to carry out the constitutional guarantee. Any attempt to place the same kind of government in Hawaii would meet with determined opposition in the Senate and at home. Such an attempt will not be made.

At the time the slavery question was at its height and the matter of the extension of slavery into the territory came before the United States Supreme Court that tribunal held that the United States could not govern colonies as such and the citizens of territories were entitled to exactly the same protection as the citizens of States. This clause of the Constitution has not been passed upon since that time. It has a very important bearing upon the kind of government which under the Constitution the United States can give to its newly acquired possessions.

The leading statesmen are, therefore, somewhat at sea as to just what to do and how to do it. As the United States has entered upon a new policy of territorial expansion beyond the limits of the continent a great many men advocate an amendment to the United States Constitution which will set at rest all questions concerning the government of the new possessions. If, however, such an amendment was proposed and failed of ratification it would muddy things very much worse than they are now.

There will be a determined effort to admit as States the three territories now within the borders of the United States in order that the whole territorial question shall relate to outside territories. This plan now looks feasible owing to the large majority in the Senate the gold standard will have during the next few years at least. All that has prevented the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona has been the fact that they would increase the silver majority in the Senate by six. This may still prevent their admission, but as these six votes would not be sufficient to control the Senate for free silver there is a strong movement to admit all of these territories as States in order that the territorial act when passed can be framed expressly for the benefit of outlying provinces. If this plan is carried out there will be a colonial office established and the territories of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines will be governed, so far as they are governed at all by the general government, through a special department, acting upon them similarly to the manner in which the Interior Department acts on our present territories. In this way local self government can be preserved in all of the new territories, it is thought, without in any way weakening the general control of the federal government.

Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines all seem to present very different problems so far as the details of government are concerned and there is a growing sentiment that the seeds of all of these new possessions should be very carefully considered and a complete peace with Spain perfected before any attempt is made to formulate the plan of government. The leading citizens of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines will probably be invited to appear before congressional committees and set forth their needs, together with recommendations of the

the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives has a very strong feeling in favor of the new possessions and will do its utmost to secure their admission. The House of Representatives has a very strong feeling in favor of the new possessions and will do its utmost to secure their admission.

The question is not purely a political one. Senator John T. Morgan, the leader of the Democrats, is an ardent expansionist, while Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, a leading Republican, is one of the most bitter foes of the new policy in the Senate. The annexation treaty could not be put through the present Senate and it is feared there is sufficient opposition to prevent the fall carrying out of the plans of the Administration. The recent election insures a House and Senate in the fifty-sixth Congress that will be in complete accord with the Administration upon all points. It is, therefore, believed best by many friends of the Administration to let the present question rest quietly during the coming regular session and then call a special session in which everything can be settled satisfactorily and without the friction that must necessarily result from forcing a conclusion in the present Congress. It can, therefore, be safely stated that the probabilities are strongly in favor of a special session called for the purpose of formulating governments for the new possessions and providing the necessary appropriations and means of revenue for conducting the governmental affairs in Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and Cuba.

ASKS "WHY NOT"

A Veteran's View on New Hospital Rules.

In Real Army Life No Trouble to Get Information—A Suggestion That Is Practical.

Honolulu, December 6, 1898.

EDITOR P. C. A.—I am an old veteran and having a right to say something about the condition of the troops about here. It is easy enough to complain about the management of the hospital. Most all soldiers growl. The men in the Soldier's Homes in the States are always growling. Nothing satisfies them. It is very difficult to put a hospital in good working order here or anywhere. Only a man who knows all about it ought to make any complaints. The medical staff is not selected for its brains but through political pulls. Doctors who have a good practice do not give it up and go into the army. We have no right to expect competent and experienced men to throw away a good income. Sometimes they do. I think that there is too much fault-finding, even when matters do not go straight.

I think that the complaints about not giving information about sick men is just. During the war of the Rebellion I was sick in the hospital at Fort Monroe. There were over 10,000 men in the hospital I heard, Surgeon Elmer. I think his name was, had charge of 1500 sick men. He knew just how to do things and when a father or a mother or any relative came to inquire about a sick man, he just sent an orderly off and got the information wanted without the least trouble. And he allowed four or five outside people who got no pay to have room and write letters to anxious relatives. He fixed it so that he could get at a sick man at a moment's notice. He knew how to do it. Why can't it be done here?

OLD VETERAN.

C. & C. Sugar Letter. Circular Letter No. 274.

December 6th, 1898. Dear Sir:—By the arrival of the S. S. Coptic last evening we are able to give you the following latest sugar news, dated up to the 25th ulto.

Centrifugals advanced on the 21st ulto to 14c, which was the quotation on the day of the sailing of the steamer.

Beets on same date advanced to 10c 3d per cwt. Refined sugar is 5.02 cents in New York.

CASTLE & COOKE.

TWO POINTED QUESTION ANSWERED.

What is the use of making a better article than your competitor if you can not get a better price for it?

Ans.—As there is no difference in the price the public will buy only the better, so that while our profits may be smaller on a single sale they will be much greater in the aggregate.

How can you get the public to know your make is the best?

If both articles are brought prominently before the public both are certain to be tried and the public will very quickly pass judgment on them and use only the better one.

This explains the large sale of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The people have been using it for years and have found that it can always be depended upon. They may occasionally take up with some fashionable novelty put forth with exaggerated claims, but are certain to return to the one remedy that they know to be reliable, and for coughs, colds and croup there is nothing equal to Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

SMITH IS BACK

The Young Britisher Made a Hero of Himself.

REMARKABLE SECRET WORK

Furnished Important Information. Headed off an Insurgent Scheme. An Adventure.

HAWAII IN MANILA.

Manila Freedom, Oct. 29.

Must ever remain a bright spot in the memories of American soldiers. Before she became the fair and flower bedecked bride of Uncle Sam, she was as true to Old Glory's cause as it is possible for any State to be. She placed herself in positive danger to befriend and aid the American cause, and there is not one soldier in this grand army of occupation, that can feel otherwise than proud to lift his hat to a citizen of Honolulu, in recognition of the grand and royal treatment he received at that place. Everything that love and patriotism could suggest for the comfort and welfare of an army, sailing to conquer or die in foreign lands, was done at that priceless pearl in the Pacific. Homes were thrown open to our soldiers. Sisters, sweethearts, wives, brothers, husbands and fathers, in fact, everybody and all seemed especially interested in us, and heartily anxious that in Honolulu we should feel a welcome as warm and sweet and lasting, as only the people of that paradise city can give. It was there we got our last look of home, and a look that will for ever remain fresh and vivid and full of color, to be called up at the mere mention of Hawaii.

During the early part of this war, when expeditions were hurrying to the relief of Besieged Manila, the young men, full of love for the Stars and Stripes, sought enlistment in the service. Some succeeded in the usual way, while others were refused on account of the various organizations being filled.

A few of this latter class, not to be turned down by small obstacles, secreted themselves aboard transports, and left their sun-kissed homes as stow-aways.

They later succeeded in getting their names enrolled as volunteers on freedom's book of honor, so that today there are about forty of them in various regiments of the Army in Manila. They are a brave lot. Their commanders speak well of them, and Freedom takes pleasure in referring to them at this time. They joined the army before Hawaii was annexed.

Readers of Freedom may remember seeing a short account in some of their home papers, of the S. S. Abbie coming to Batangas bay, this island, loaded with arms for the insurgents.

That was some months ago; the Abbie has since been seized, and is now riding at anchor off Cavite. One of the Honolulu boys, a bright fellow by the name of C. E. Smith, who under a peculiar lot of circumstances, failed to get enlisted in the army, after coming here as a stow-away, took fever down here in the trenches and sailed for Hongkong. At Hongkong he shipped as steward on the S. S. Oros, bound for Batangas with a cargo to exchange for rice. His ship was at Batangas when the Abbie came in, flying the American flag. He saw Krag-Jorgensen rifles unloaded there by the thousands and turned over to the insurgents, and two fine machine guns of the very latest pattern and make. He was on hand when the insurgents were instructed in their use, and gleaned the fact that \$3,000,000 was behind the scheme to furnish the insurgents with guns and ammunition. Young Smith lost no more time than was necessary in getting away from that place, and with considerable risk, he hurried across the island, 135 miles, and reported what he had seen and learned at army headquarters here. Smith, like the volunteers from Honolulu, was not an American citizen, but his love was for Old Glory, and his sense of duty prompted him in his course.

Smith saw many strange and novel sights and had many adventures during his visit to the Philippines. He was most impressed by the ready ways by the grand fighting qualities of the American soldiers and by the complete success of every one of the boys from Honolulu. Smith declares that each day and man proved himself equal to every call and that in emergencies Hawaiian boys were invariably to the fore. Smith speaks of many of the officers in the most complimentary terms, but especially of Colonel Hawkins, of the Tenth Pennsylvania. At one time in a crisis in action the colonel shouted to his men: "We must go ahead. Remember your forefathers. It will never do for American soldiers to retreat on foreign soil." Major Tilden is another officer greatly admired by Smith. Tilden left a sickbed to command his battalion in action and could scarcely walk when he went into the field from the hospital. Smith does not think much of either the Spaniards or natives as men.

Smith was four days and four nights making his way from the point he saw the filibustering schooner, into Manila. He first reported to Captain Glass, with whom he had become acquainted and was taken to General Otis and to Admiral Dewey to repeat his story. It

was on the information of Smith that the small arms and four tons of cartridges were captured from the insurgents.

His report is that L. M. Johnson was actively or rather passively assisting in the handling of these arms. Smith says that Johnson was not present when the schooner was being discharged, but on the contrary was in Manila.

Young Smith agrees with the many people who declare that the commissary and quartermaster departments are inefficient. He adds that the greatest need was for nurses in the hospital. One day Smith slipped into a hospital to look for a friend. As Smith passed a cot, the man lying upon it whispered an appeal for a glass of water. Smith spoke to the nurse and the reply he received was that it was no use giving the patient a drink, as the sufferer would be dead in five minutes. Smith appealed to the major surgeon in charge of the place and was ordered out. In a couple of weeks Smith saw on duty the man who was to die in five minutes.

STEAMER FATALITY.

STOCKTON, Nov. 27.—Six dead, two dying, a half-dozen frightfully injured and fourteen others who will carry marks of their injuries throughout life is the record of one of the most terrible river disasters ever known in California. At 4:20 o'clock this morning the steam drum on the Stockton river steamer T. C. Walker exploded with fearful force while the boat was in the vicinity of Fourteen-mile slough.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely.

Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

NEW IMPROVED

CANE : KNIFE.

Planters' Improved Hoe.

Forged from one solid piece of steel. Made specially to our order.

Fence Wire

Of the Best Quality.

GALVANIZED. NOS. 4, 5 and 6.

IN PERFECT ORDER.

Call and examine the above.

Breaking Plows,

Secretary Disc Plows,

Small Steel Plows,

FOR CULTIVATING.

Whips and

Whip Stocks.

Whiffletrees.

Pacific Hardware Co.

—LIMITED.—

Fort Street.

Agents for the Vacuum Oils.

Could Not Sleep

uffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MRS. HANKE, 1730 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run down or exhausted condition." MRS. SARAH M. BROWN, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Best in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for \$1.

Hood's Pills get harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

THE GENERAL CATALOGUE

AND

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ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY

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Montgomery Ward & Co.,

111 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

The ship George Curtis will sail from New York promptly January 15, 1899.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

KING BROS.

Have a superb array of GOODS selected by Will C. King from the latest Novelties on the Coast.

Suitable for Christmas and Wedding Presents, consisting of

PICTURES,

ART STATUARY,

PHOTO PANELS,

—AND—

ART NOVELTIES.

Also the latest in

PICTURE MOULDINGS

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FRAMING MATERIALS.

All are welcome at their Show Rooms

110 HOTEL ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States

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MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

(Semi-Weekly).

ARE YOU READY

To look at the finest and most complete line of holiday goods ever imported into the Hawaiian Islands? If so we shall be pleased to offer the services of one of our obliging clerks to show you the goods.

TIME NO OBJECT.

The goods were purchased by our Mr. Barthrop, who has recently returned from a tour among the leading makers throughout the United States.

In quality and price we are leaders.

COME AND SEE.

We have a line of fine leather goods that embraces almost everything useful made of leather at prices astonishingly low.

IN CELLULOID GOODS our line will astonish you.

FANCY GLASS BOTTLES. We lead our competitors.

PERFUMERY is our forte. Our line of Palmer's, Lazell, Dailey & Co., Lundborgs, Colgate, Pinaud, Rigmund & Co., Roger & Gallet, is complete.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

TIMELY TOPICS

December 5, 1898.

Bradley & Hubbard Lamps

(B & H)

While our Mr. Vetelson was in the East he made it a point to go to the head office of the Bradley & Hubbard people and place himself in touch with the 1898-99 designs in the famous make of lamps. As a result, we are now unpacking what we consider is the finest display of these lamps that will be shown in the city this season.

One feature of these new lamps is the

NEW RADIANT BURNER

attachment, which does not increase the price of the lamps, but at the same time enhances the value three fold.

With this new burner a perfectly steady brilliant light equally that of electricity is obtained and no more oil is consumed than in the older styles.

For some time we have been scouring the Eastern markets for a lanai or verandah lamp that performs the work required in a satisfactory manner.

We feel gratified to say that at last this has been found in what is known as the

BLACK WROUGHT IRON HANGING LAMP.

We guarantee that when this lamp is once lighted no wind, no matter how vigorous, can blow it out.

We also have this make of lamps in the Piano and Study Lamp, in many designs and new colorings.

Call and examine at

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

IS A NEW THREAT

Danger of Anthrax Being Brought From Coast.

WILL BE A QUARANTINE

Advice From California—Correspondence With Dr. Shaw—Minister of Interior.

The subject of correspondence will prove of interest to stockmen, to citizens generally and to medical men. Captain J. A. King, Minister of the Interior, said in relation to the letters that he believed it would be wise to stop at once the importation of live stock from California. It is likely that a governmental decision on the matter will be reached today.

San Jose, Cal., Nov. 11th, 1898.

Dr. J. R. Shaw, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Doctor:—Yours of November 22nd just received, and we hasten to answer; anthrax and Texas fever have been very prevalent in some of the northern and most of the southern counties of this State during the summer months, but have of course with the approach of winter subsided; whether the seeds are sown for a return of the malady next year is yet to be determined.

The matter is of such grave importance that the Federal Government has quarantined the entire State against exportation to other States from February to November of each year; and our State Board of Health has employed Dr. R. A. Archibald, of 1729 Webster street, Oakland, to gather data, and they will probably offer for the consideration of the incoming legislature bills making it mandatory for each county to provide a proper officer whose duty it shall be to assist in the eradication of these and pernicious contagious diseases of live stock; some of the different counties, like our own, undertook this, but the enormity of the matter proved too great for their courage, and "their feet getting cold," they stopped.

If I occupied the position of inspector at your port I should surely quarantine all live stock imported for a period of at least two weeks after landing from this coast, and in addition to that I believe I should confine one or more native Hawaiian cattle with them. You will do well to confer with Dr. Archibald. The pictures and history of cases enclosed in your letter are unmistakably those of Purpura, and not anthrax, we very frequently have such cases not attended with any sloughing, in fact the latter condition seldom exists where there has been no surgical interference.

(Sig.) H. A. & H. F. SPENCER.

Per H. A. S.

Office of R. A. Archibald, V. S. 1724

Webster St. Oakland, Cal., November 14th, 1898.

Dr. J. Shaw, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

Dear Doctor:—I have just received a communication from Dr. Spencer requesting me to write to you and enclosing a letter from you to him, in which you state that you desire some information regarding the prevalence of Anthrax in this State.

Now, Doctor, I am sorry to say we have considerable anthrax in this State, in fact nearly all our low lying and overflow lands along our rivers are pretty well infected with the bacillus anthracis.

I do not imagine, however, that you will experience any difficulty from our cattle this year, as the entire state is quarantined by the Federal authorities, to prevent the spread of Texas fever. Next spring, however, we expect to release the northern part of the State from the quarantine established by the Federal authorities, then, of course, there would be danger to you, as we have no laws with regard to the importation or exportation of diseased live stock. Yet it seems to me the remedy is in your own hands, as you can insist on importers of stock into the Islands from our ports, furnishing you with a certificate of health from my office, and if you did not deem said certificate sufficient guarantee you could hold the stock for a specified time at your port of entry.

I do not know how long my office will be in existence, as it all depends upon whether our Legislature will provide the necessary funds with which to carry it on.

I have no reports, etc., to send you, as I have not been in office long enough to compile much in that line, however, I will be pleased to give you all the information on this subject matter at my command, at any time you may wish it.

With best regards, I have the honor to be, yours most sincerely,

(Sig.) R. A. ARCHIBALD,

State Veterinarian.

ANTHRAX.

Anthrax is a severe and usually fatal contagious disease, characterized by chills, great depression and stupor of the animal, and a profound alteration of the blood, due to destruction of the red blood corpuscles. It is caused by the admission into the animal body of bacteria, or low order of living organisms, or their spores, known as the "bacillus of Duvigne," or "bacillus anthracis."

It affects all animals exposed to its contagion. The herbivora are especially susceptible in the following order: the sheep, the ox, and the horse. The Guinea pig, the hog, the rabbit, mice, and other animals die quickly from its effects. Man, the dog and other omnivora and carnivora may be attacked by it in a constitutional form as fatal as in the herbivora, but fortunately, in some cases, develop from it only local trouble, followed by recovery. Fowls may be inoculated and develop the disease if they are partially immersed in cold water, to reduce their natural body temperature from 104 degrees to about 100 degrees. Frogs may be in-

oculated successfully if kept in warm water, which will elevate their body temperature to one approaching that of the warm-blooded animals, or to 99 degrees F.

The cause of anthrax was for a long time attributed entirely to miasmatic influence, soil, and atmospheric temperature, and they are still recognized as most important predisposing factors in the development of the disease, for it is usually found, especially when outbreaks over any number of animals occur, in low, damp, marshy countries during the warm seasons. It is more frequent in districts where marshy lands dry out during the heat of summer and are then covered with light rains. Decaying vegetable matter seems most favorable for nourishing and preserving the virus.

The direct cause of anthrax is always contagion or infection of a previously sound animal, either directly from a diseased animal or through various media which contain excretions or the debris from the body of a previously infected animal.

When eliminated from the animal in the excretions, or when exposed to outside influences by the death of the animal and the disintegration of the tissues, the body of the rod is destroyed and the spores only remain. These spores, which are the germs of the virus, retain their vitality for a long period; they resist ordinary putrefaction; they are unchanged by moisture, and they are not affected by moderate heat. If scattered with the debris of a dead animal on the surface of the ground, they may remain around the roots of the grass in a pasture, or may be washed to the nearest low-lying ground or marsh. If buried in the body of an animal dead from anthrax, they may be washed deep in the ground, and in later years (in one proven case seventeen years) be brought to the surface and infect other animals. They are frequently brought to the surface of the earth, having been swallowed by earthworms, in the bodies of which they have been found.

This accounts for the outbreaks at the time of the first rains after a dry season. During the latter the earthworm goes deep in the ground in search of moisture; it finds the spore which has been washed there in past years, swallows it, and brings it to the surface, when the rain furnished the moisture which drives the worm out from its deeper home. The virus is carried with the worm from infected sheep and remains in it through the process of manufacture into cloth. The spores remain in the hides of animals which have died of anthrax and retain their vitality throughout months of soaking in the tanners' pits, the working of the harness-maker or the colorist and after the oiling of the completed leather. The dried spores in the dust from any of these products may be carried by the atmosphere.

Infection of an animal takes place through inoculation or contact of the bacillus or its spores with an abraded surface or mucous membrane on a sound animal. In an infected district horses may eat the rich pasturage of spring and early summer with impunity, but when grass becomes low they crop it close to the ground, pull up the roots around which the virus may be lodged, and under these conditions the animals are more apt to have abrasions of the lips or tongue by contact with dried stubble and the dirt on the roots, which favors the introduction of the germs into the system. The virus may be introduced with food and enter the blood-vessel system from the stomach and intestines. If contained in the dust, dried hay, or on the parched pasture of late summer, the virus may be inhaled and be absorbed from the lining of the lungs. If contained in harness leather, it needs but an abrasion of the skin, as the harness rubs it, to transfer the spore from the leather to the circulation of the animal.

Never Out of Work.

Never out of work.

That's the case with the kidneys. Twenty-four hours to the day is the time they put in.

They're equal to it when they're well.

But they get sick.

Stooping positions of the body. Straining, a fall or over exertion. Often makes the kidneys weak.

But the work must go on.

They need a helper.

They ask you for it through the back.

When the back aches it's the kidneys.

Calling for assistance.

Neglect their petition and trouble follows.

Serious trouble, urinary troubles, diabetes, Bright's disease.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are kidney helpers.

Perfect mechanics in their line. Help the kidneys cure their ills.

Relieving tired kidneys, curing sick ones.

The good work goes on.

Here's some evidence of it.

Mr. McGowan, shoemaker, of 919 Sweetland avenue, Scranton, Pa., U. S. A., says: "I had a good deal of pain in my back, and although I kept at work and endured it as best I could, I think it came from my work and not getting proper exercise. I bought some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and they proved an excellent remedy. The kidney secretions used to be thick, strong and unnatural, but these pills promptly regulated them, and they are now normal. I can recommend this valuable remedy to all who have backache and weak kidneys."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents, on receipt of price.

See that the word BACKACHE is in the name and take nothing else.

DREYFUS CABLES TO HIS WIFE.

REPORT IS MADE

Gen. Merriam Has His Official Fling at Hawaii.

Sickness Among Soldiers Here. Gives Inference That Honolulu Is an Unhealthy Place.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 24.—

Major General Merriam yesterday completed his report of the administration of the department of Hawaii. This he will forward to the adjutant general at Washington this week. The report contains some very interesting statistics as well as some pertinent suggestions made by General Merriam.

The latest report from Honolulu to this department shows that there are 312 patients in the general hospital at that place, and of this number there are 111 cases of malignant typhoid fever. The report is from General King, who is called for Manila on the 10th of this month, leaving at Honolulu of his command of expeditionary forces 160 in the general hospital. This number is of course included in the entire number now in the hospital.

General Merriam in his report gives it as his opinion that the city of Honolulu is thoroughly infected with typhoid fever. He thinks that in a measure this is possibly due to the men that were sent from here with the disease, who were taken off the transports at Honolulu and put in hospitals there. While he does not so state, General Merriam gives the inference that in his opinion Honolulu is a thoroughly unhealthy place and not fit for the encampment of troops.

General King's departure abandons Camp Oia, and General Merriam says it will not be again occupied by troops. Camp McKinley has also been moved to new ground and every possible sanitary precaution taken to insure the good health of the men.

EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Resolutions That Caused Land Selection.

This is the text of the resolution offered at the Board of Agriculture meeting for the purpose of establishing the experiment station that will soon become a reality:

Whereas, It would seem that the time has arrived for specially directed work in establishing an experimental station on the Islands, and whereas, the past session of the Legislature made an appropriation of \$12,000 over \$11,000 of which is still available for forests, nurseries, general, and

Whereas, We should be able to commence the work, which is of more importance to the Islands than any other, and by making a commencement on five or ten acres of land, we would be able to carry on a line of cultural experiments that are very much needed by our people, which would not only be a valuable guide to the small farmer, but the work could be carried on at the cost of one series of experiments, which each individual would have to do for himself; that which would cost the community an amount as many times greater as there were individuals engaged in the different experiments; to say nothing of having it performed by one who has had previous knowledge of how to do the work, and more likely to void expensive mistakes; and

We have the land and the money, and the secretary is willing to take up the work if we will authorize it and provide for carrying out the work. The greatest expense to be incurred will be in putting water on the land, fencing and providing implements and buildings. The entire work of propagating could be carried on at the station under the direct supervision of the secretary, and to much better advantage than is now done, as there would be better facilities for all details, to say nothing of better soil and local conditions, and

Whereas, There is plenty of good and on the Waikiki side of Punchbowl, just the place for the station;

Resolved, that the work be carried out as expeditiously as possible, as the time is now favorable to planting, and that the Executive be requested to render all assistance to the board to make the appropriation available.

It is folly to suffer from that horrible plague of the night, itching piles. Doan's Ointment cures, quickly and permanently. At any chemist's.

The case involving title to the Queen's Hospital premises will go at once to the Supreme Court. The writ of error was filed yesterday.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

SOFT WHITE HANDS IN A SINGLE NIGHT

Butter and work the hands on

through to morning, but only one

ounce of CUTEREA SOAP

is then thoroughly, moist

traced with CUTEREA SOAP, great

care of emollients and white cream

never, during the night, will

leave your hands, with the finest

smoothest and softest skin

you have ever known.

For

Red,

Brown,

Chapped,

Discolored

Hands,

Itch,

Fissured,

Feverish,

Palms, and

Shapeless Nails

With

Painful

Finger

Ends,

This

Treatment is

Simply

Wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British

Agent: J. W. Walker, Ltd., London

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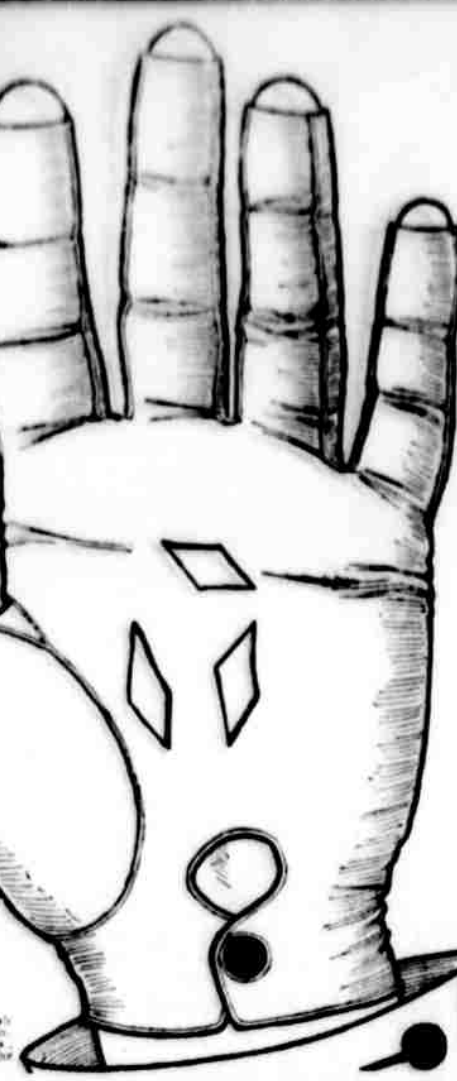
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California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

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J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS

AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Occident and Orient!

[BOTH ENDS MEET AT]

HOLLISTER & CO.'S

TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgic and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

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Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

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British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL—\$1,000,000.

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IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and

Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored

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particulars apply at the office of

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The above Insurance Companies have

established a general agency here, and the

undersigned, general agents, are author-

ized to take risks against the dangers of the

sea at the most reasonable rates and on

the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport,

OSCAR J. OLSON

Honolulu Boy Writes of Life in Manila

is With the North Dakota Volunteers—Tells of Their Quarters—Some Individual Mention.

Oscar J. Olson of the North Dakota Volunteers, one of the Honolulu boys in Manila, writes an interesting letter to the Advertiser. In speaking of the men who went to the war from these islands, he states that he has visited most of them and that they are very popular with their commanders and are doing well.

W. E. Dempsey, formerly a member of Company B, N. G. M., is at present in the Division Hospital, sick with the fever, but is convalescing and soon will be ready for duty. Smith, the man now in Honolulu made life pleasant for the men from Hawaii, by bringing them together as often as possible for a social time. "Ginger" Mayne has been pitching for the Thirteenth Minnesota baseball team. The native Hawaiian who went along with the Colorado soldiers, is orderly for the colonel of that regiment.

Olson had an interesting experience at Cavite. Half a dozen of the boys from Company I, N. D. V., were walking about the fort when one of the party found a small bag of powder and a fuse. Immediately they went to work to load one of the many small cannon in the fort. They went at it as though they were "old hands" at that kind of work, using rags for wadding. When it was all ready one of the boys "touched her off." They stepped away to a safe distance and waited for the result. The cannon was not fastened so that when the explosion came, in the language of Olson, the gun turned some pretty high flip-flops. A few natives who were standing nearby, had not observed what was going on, and when they heard the cannon's roar, the speed which they showed was surprising.

The North Dakota Volunteers are very comfortably quartered in long, palm leaf covered huts or sheds. The walls on the outside are of palm leaves and on the inside the leaves are woven, forming a mat work. The walls are white-washed.

"AN ARCH ENEMY."

NEW YORK, November 28.—A cable to the Times from London says: The Contemporary Review issued tonight contains a sensational anonymous article, entitled "The Arch Enemy of England." This is the German Emperor. The writer alleges that the Kaiser seized Kiaochow by an agreement with Russia to prevent England from getting it, and the Czar holds his personal promise to vacate it when called upon, Russia providing Germany with coal stations elsewhere.

The writer declares that the Kaiser had drawn up a plan arranging for the naval superiority of France, Russia and Germany over England four years hence, when England is to be compelled to make humiliating terms throughout the world, leaving Germany the chief commercial colonial power. All these plans have suddenly been thrown into confusion by the American-Spanish war and America and England drawing together.

The article, which is sure to attract attention for its extraordinary attack on the Queen's grandson, continues: "The American people, with characteristic shrewdness, have detected this with resentment and hostility, and are in no mood to put up with browbeating from any one. Considering that the Americans took no inconsiderable part in opening China and Japan to external influences, the only ground for surprise is that they have been so slow in manifesting interest in the situation in the Far East; but now that the impulse has been supplied and an assertion of the claim to have a voice in it has been made, there will be no drawing back or hesitation in pushing matters to a conclusion."

The St. James is the name of the hotel that Jas. Campbell has purchased at San Jose. It is a well located, first class house, doing a good business.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, December 2.
Schr. Walatule, Mosher, 14 hrs. from Honolulu.
Schr. T. S. Maudslayi, Hart, 21 days from Manila.
Schr. Isabela, Gregory, 11 hrs. from Honolulu.
Schr. Garmon, Conradi, 11 days from Seattle via Hilo, 29 hrs.

Wednesday, December 7.
Am. schr. Alameda, Von Oterendorp, 14 days from Sydney, via Auckland, 9 days, and Apia, 4 days; pass. and mail. To W. G. Irwin & Co.
Schr. Walatule, Nelson, 26 hrs. from Honolulu.

Thursday, December 8.
Br. schr. Moana, Carey, 6 1/2 days from San Francisco; pass. and mail. To W. G. Irwin & Co.
Schr. James Makee, Tullett, 12 hrs. from Kapa.
Schr. Lina, Kaina, 30 hrs. from Laupahoehoe.
Schr. Mui Wahine, Sam, 18 hrs. from Kona.
Schr. Concord, Harris, 11 hrs. from Kauai.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, December 6.
Schr. Kinan, Clarke, Hilo.
Schr. Claudine, Cameron, Maui ports.
Schr. Copple, Sealby, Yokohama.
Schr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kona.
Schr. Kiloana, Bruhn, Lahaina.
Schr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, Nawiliwili.

Wednesday, December 7.
Schr. Alameda, Von Oterendorp, San Francisco.

Br. bk. Alburgh, Jones, Tahiti, Chile, in ballast.
Schr. Iwaland, Gregory, Kona.
Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.
Schr. Noana, Pederson, Honolulu.
Schr. Ke Au Hou, Thompson, Hanalei.

Thursday, December 8.
Schr. Alameda, MacDonald, Hakalau.
Br. schr. Moana, Carey, Sydney, via Apia and Auckland.
Schr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapa.
U. S. schr. Bennington, Tausig, Hilo.
Schr. Ka Mui, Kamaka, Hanalei.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, Nov. 29, bk. Martha Davis, 19 days from Honolulu; bk. W. H. Dimond, 16 days from Honolulu; bk. Irigoin, 16 days from Honolulu; bk. Sailed, Nov. 29, bk. Alden House, for Honolulu; Nov. 30, bk. Mohican, for Honolulu.

PORT ANGELES—Passed, Nov. 29, Haw. ship Willseot, from Nantano for Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—Arrived, Nov. 29, bk. Ceylon, from Honolulu.

GRAY'S HARBOR—Arrived, Nov. 29, schr. Repeat and bk. Omega, from Honolulu.

ASTORIA—Arrived, Nov. 29, bk. Batehouse, from Honolulu.

SYDNEY—Arrived, Nov. 29, schr. Mariposa, from Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA—Sailed, Nov. 29, schr. Gaelic, for Honolulu.

MANILA—Arrived, Nov. 28, U. S. T. S. Zealandia, from Honolulu.

LATEST FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Remond, Am. bk. 614 tons—Pass. and mail, to Honolulu, in Hawaiian Line, by Williams, Dimond & Co.

Martha Davis, Am. bk. 779 tons—Pass. and mail, to Honolulu, in Planters' Line, by Welch & Co.

Wrester, Am. bk. 408 tons—Mail, to Kahului, by Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co.

W. H. Dimond, Am. bk. 374 tons—Pass. and mail, to Honolulu, in Oceanic S. S. Co.'s Line, by J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co.

Defender, Am. schr. 282 tons—Lumber from Tacoma to Hawaiian Islands, chartered prior to arrival by Charles Nelson.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
From the Colonies, per O. S. S. Alameda, Dec. 7.—L. D. Benham, Thos. Burrows and Dr. Henry Joy.

From San Francisco, per schr. Moana, Dec. 8.—W. J. Shotwell, W. J. White and wife, Jas. Campbell, Cecil Brown and wife, J. F. Clay, J. Moore, H. Holmes, A. Koehle, Alex. Young and wife, F. J. Caley, E. C. Evans, Ed. L. Howe, Bruce Cartwright, Jacob Lando, wife and family, Miss C. Haslins, G. H. Evans, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Mott-Smith, child and nurse, T. L. Bell, R. C. Scott, Miss Call, Miss Martin, Miss Bosshard, M. H. Mihan, Mrs. F. A. Jacobs and daughter, E. S. Valenzuela, W. A. Albrecht, Mrs. A. L. Scott, two children and nurse, G. E. Thrant, Paul R. Canney, C. H. Clapp, Miss McInerney, Mrs. C. M. Cooke and child, B. R. Hanning, Maj. M. Wood, Miss E. J. Von Schmidt, W. W. Jones, H. Nishwitz, Mrs. J. B. Stocklin, Mrs. S. C. V. Turner, Mrs. P. M. Greene, Mrs. M. Reynolds, Mrs. Geo. Brand and son, Miss Al Agnew, Jas. Quinlan, J. R. Bergstrom, Mrs. K. Chalmers, J. Rosenberg, Mrs. W. J. Smith, Mrs. E. C. Lufkin, Mrs. H. Rosenberg and two children, J. Marks, Miss M. Vallett, Chas. Coster, T. R. Kemble and two children, Mrs. S. J. Bundock, Geo. Wilson, D. A. Kane, Jos. Whitte, Mrs. W. L. Henkel and child, D. E. Whitman, N. P. Plunkett, E. E. Lyman, W. Ma-deira, Mrs. J. Bergin, Miss Wyser, A. Smith, W. Kemble, L. Cohen, A. O. Pepper, J. W. Cavanagh, H. L. Oswald, R. R. Clendenen, J. Behn and wife, E. Bouquet and wife, E. Lepellure and wife, J. O'Reilly, Jno. Brown, W. Jarrett, Miss Kornbaum, A. D. Courtney, wife and child, L. G. Parker and wife, F. W. Oberachmidt, T. Patterson, Miss B. Wilton, F. E. Hare, R. Helen, C. Cutting, Mrs. L. Frazer and daughter, G. W. Slack, J. McAvillie, F. Rasmussen, L. Davis, D. P. Bateman.

Departed.

For Lahaina and Hilo, per schr. Kinan, Dec. 6.—Lahaina: Laura Pali, J. G. M. Sheldon, R. D. Mead, J. A. Thompson and wife, Charles Creigh-

ton, A. H. Corry, John D. Kanaokahi, John George, R. L. Loomis, E. C. Kanaokahi, J. P. Kanaokahi, J. H. Kanaokahi, W. P. Kanaokahi, D. T. Kanaokahi, D. H. Kanaokahi, D. S. Kanaokahi, D. W. Kanaokahi, D. X. Kanaokahi, D. Y. Kanaokahi, D. Z. Kanaokahi, D. A. Kanaokahi, D. B. Kanaokahi, D. C. Kanaokahi, D. D. Kanaokahi, D. E. Kanaokahi, D. F. Kanaokahi, D. G. Kanaokahi, D. H. Kanaokahi, D. I. Kanaokahi, D. J. Kanaokahi, D. K. Kanaokahi, D. L. Kanaokahi, D. M. Kanaokahi, D. N. Kanaokahi, D. O. Kanaokahi, D. P. Kanaokahi, D. Q. Kanaokahi, D. R. Kanaokahi, D. S. Kanaokahi, D. T. Kanaokahi, D. U. Kanaokahi, D. V. Kanaokahi, D. W. Kanaokahi, D. X. Kanaokahi, D. Y. Kanaokahi, D. Z. Kanaokahi, D. A. Kanaokahi, D. B. Kanaokahi, D. C. Kanaokahi, D. D. Kanaokahi, D. E. Kanaokahi, D. F. Kanaokahi, D. G. Kanaokahi, D. H. Kanaokahi, D. I. Kanaokahi, D. J. Kanaokahi, D. K. Kanaokahi, D. L. Kanaokahi, D. M. Kanaokahi, D. N. Kanaokahi, D. O. Kanaokahi, D. P. Kanaokahi, D. Q. Kanaokahi, D. R. 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